

The Census of New Brunswick.

The Globe of yesterday, states the Census returns are a state to be laid before the Legislature immediately, and publishes the following abstract—

POPULATION. There are in the Province 128,593 white males, and 120,061 white females; 730 colored males and 851 females; 625 Indians, and 587 females making a total of 129,948 males and 122,099 females,—in all 252,047 souls, an increase in round numbers of 30 05 per cent., or 58,247 more inhabitants than were shown by the census of 1851. This is a much greater increase than is shown by Nova Scotia, where the nominal increase has been only 7 73 per cent. of increase 19 90. The increase in Lower Canada during the past nine years is 24 75 per cent.; and in all Canada 30 07. Our readers will pardon us if we take up some little space to show the great increase we have made as compared with the increase of some of the neighboring States during the ten years from 1850 to 1860. The nominal increase has been 10 73 per cent. in New Hampshire; 25 55; Vermont 41 32; Massachusetts 23 70; Rhode Island 11 64; Connecticut 24 09; New York 25 51; Pennsylvania 25 72; Delaware 22 60; Maryland 17 84; Virginia 12 27. The State of Maine, with 583,169 of a population in 1850, shows an increase of only 45,107 in 1860. In 37 years, from 1823, the population of the Province has increased three and a half times, from 74,176 to 252,047; in 27 years from 1834 it has increased two and a quarter times, from 119,457 in that year; and it has increased nearly 98,000 in 21 years. These are astonishing, they are almost astounding facts.

The male population exceeds the female by 7,836. The population is a steady increase of the whole, which is attested by the last census. In the cities and larger settlements the number of females predominates, but in country places the males are in excess, and St. John is the only County in which there are more females than males, which is entirely owing to the large settlements in that County. It is worthy, perhaps, of exceedingly being noted, that in 1851, and particularly of those who are expecting husbands, if we could tell them that the excess of the male over their own excess is entirely among males of a marriageable age; but it is not so, as the following will show: there are under 6 years of age, 23,196 males and 22,217 females; 6 years and under 16, 39,160 males and 37,171 females; 16 years and under 21, 14,167 males and 14,746 females; 21 and under 40, 33,574 males and 32,126 females; 40 and under 50, 10,739 males and 9,374 females; 50 and under 60, 7,212 males and 6,000 females; 60 and under 70, 5,205 males and 3,888 females; 70 and upwards, 2,528 males and 2,035 females. Next comes—

PLACES OF NATIVITY. Of the population, 199,445 are native born; England and Wales contribute 4,000; Scotland 5,199; Ireland, 30,179; other British possessions 8,721; and foreign countries 3,594. Comparing these figures with the figures of 1851, it is seen that the population of 1,002 more Englishmen here now than there were then; 344 more Scotchmen; 1,403 Irishmen; and the exceedingly large number of 7,171 from other British possessions, (chiefly from Nova Scotia, probably); and 2,250 from foreign countries. Thus it will be seen that in the last ten years we have had 12,000 emigrants, of whom not more than 2,750 are from the old country.

HOW EMPLOYED. Of the male population, 70,339 are employed, which is 54 per cent. of the total male population, being 85,228. The Census of 1851 does not give the religious, so that we can make no comparative statements. But, although the Catholics are the most numerous, they are, comparatively, the least provided with places of worship, having but 79 chapels or churches. The two denominations of Baptists are the next in number, with 120 churches; next comes the Episcopalians, with 57,730, and they have 184 places of worship; next comes the Episcopians, with 42,776, and 109 places of worship; next come the Presbyterians, 30,072, with 63 places of worship. Under this head are included all kinds of Presbyterians. Then we have the Methodists, 25,637 strong, with 97 places of worship.

There are several smaller bodies, as the Christians, whose number is 1,820; with 3 churches; the Congregationalists, 1,390, with 7 churches; the Universalists, 646, with 1 church. There are 559 Covenanters, 113 Lutherans, 38 Quakers, 23 Protestants, 15 Unitarians, 14 Swedenborgians, 13 Nonconformists, 9 Jews, 7 Mormons, 6 Adventists, 5 Indians, 3 Free Thinkers, 2 belonging to the New Church, 2 Deists, 1 Hebraist, 1 Jew, 1 Sacerdotal, and 517 whose religion is not given. Besides the churches specified, there are 12 said to be "Unitarian," but as among all the religions there are none described as "Unitarian," we suppose this means that these 12 churches are built by different religious bodies who have united for that purpose. There are 856 places of worship, an increase of 142 in the course of action, an increase of 590 as compared with 1851. There are 16,454 stoves, and other buildings, which do not include 63 Temperance Halls, 25 Orange, 10 Masonic, and 8 Mechanics' Halls, in all 106 Public Halls, nor does it include 908 School houses, or 101 other public buildings, which increase in the number of school houses in ten years is 170.

FAMILIES, ETC. There are in New Brunswick 40,250 families, 31,973 children attend school; 2,116 are sick and infirm; 166 deaf and dumb, 172 blind, 518 insane or idiotic; there were, in 1851, 2,890 deaths, 904 marriages, and 8,721 births.

MANUFACTURES, ETC. In the Province, there are 80 steam saw mills; 100 saw mills; 100 water saw mills; 22 steam grist mills; 71 water grist mills; 21 steam foundries; 17 weaving and carding water mills; 134 hand looms; 4 breweries; 2 distilleries; 230 oil mills; 1 distillery; 1 cotton factory; and 26 water factories without any given designation.

MANUFACTURES. The value of leather produced was \$299,648; of saddlery \$77,750; of boots and shoes \$391,717; of hats \$99,560; of candles \$68,880; of soap \$74,000; of cigars and tobacco work \$112,582; of wooden ware not included work \$125,189; of iron castings \$202,500; of machinery \$193,111; of other manufactures \$67,072; of 125,511 gallons of ale and 79,600 gallons of beer were produced, valued at \$12,240.

FARMS AND GRAZING. There are in the Province, 24,115 farms, who own 854,109 acres of improved land, 416 acres of unimproved land, valued at \$1,163,916; the value of farm implements is put down at \$1,642,421, but this valuation is probably much below the real value, as it is not

at all an unusual thing for our farmers to place a low estimate upon what they own, particularly on an occasion such as the present.

Stock.—36,317 horses are owned, which is 12,300 more than were owned ten years ago; 69,437 milch cows, which is nearly 19,000 more than were owned ten years ago; 213,087 pigs, 72,914 "other" neat cattle; 2,492 sheep, an increase of about 46,000; and 73,895 swine, an increase of 26,000 in ten years.

Production. Under this head we find it stated that 288,401 acres of grass lands were valued at 2,116,000; 20,112 acres of wheat 37,975 bushels—Gloucester is the largest wheat producing County—nearly one-fourth of the entire crop is raised there; 5,227 acres of barley produced 91,679 bushels; 96,268 acres of oats produced 2,656,848 bushels; 11,933 acres of buckwheat gave 931,321 bushels; 635 acres of Indian corn, 17,420 bushels; 3,944 acres of rye 57,664 bushels; 3,310 acres of turnips 334,354 bushels; 37,667 acres of potatoes 4,041,339 bushels; 136 acres of carrots gave 45,870 bushels; 26 acres of cabbages 1,620 bushels; 6,222 bushels of beans, 25,449 of peas, and 7,321 of timothy were raised; as also, 16,956 pounds of clover seed, 1,851 of turnip seed, 14,057 of flaxseed; 4,991,177 of butter, a million and a half of pounds more than were raised ten years ago; 218,087 pounds of cheese; 84,793 of honey, the principal part of which is raised in Carleton County; 842 of beeswax, 633,757 of wool; 9,692,169 of slaughtered pork; 230,006 of maple sugar, a falling off of about 120,000 pounds as compared with the produce of 1851, and such a falling off might be expected. The value of cloth and other home manufactures made in farmers' houses is set down as \$711,394. We might say that the increase in the growth of wheat since 1851 is about 73,000 bushels.

MINERALS. In our coal produce there has been a most remarkable increase. In 1851, 2,842 tons were raised; last year the number of tons was 18,244; 42,965 casks of lime were taken out; 42,749 casks of marl; 1,240,000 bushels of lime, 10,050 tons of lump gypsum, 2,000 of ground do., 1,000 barrels of the same; 10,000 barrels of calcined gypsum, and 498 tons of other minerals.

FISHERIES. The Fisheries are set down as follows:—Alewives, 28,549 barrels, value, \$81,536; smelted alewives, 1,054,000, value \$7,378; 506 bass, valued at \$103; 151 barrels of do. \$18; 200 barrels of Codfish, value \$704; 84,992 quintals of do., value \$90,070; 853 quintals of haddock, value \$927; 21 barrels of hake, value \$81; 5,913 quintals of hake, value \$12,631; 3 barrels of halibut, value \$9; 54,121 barrels of herring, value \$125,250; 314,130 boxes of the same, value \$57,400; 600 lobsters, value \$30; 151 boxes of the same, value \$8,282; 72,118 salmon, value \$59,019; 707 barrels do., value \$9,169; 84 boxes of do., value \$800; 28,327 pounds of do., value \$2,355; 12,000 pounds of cod, value \$25,330; 2,083 pounds of souse do., value \$600; 3,079 barrels of shad, value 23,042; "other" kinds of fish, value \$1,364—making the total value \$518,531, which is, probably, greatly below the real value. Charlotte is the largest fish raising County.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES. Albert, 9,444; Carleton, 16,373; Charlotte, 23,063; Gloucester, 13,076; Kent, 15,854; Kings, 23,283; Northumberland, 18,801; Queen's, 13,359; Restigouche, 4,874; St. John, 48,922; Sunbury, 6,057; Victoria, 7,701; Westmorland, 25,247; York, 23,393.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—It is said that the Government have appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners to the London Exhibition on the part of the Government:—James Brown, Hon. John Robertson, R. Rankin, Esq., R. Wright, Esq., and T. W. Daniel, Esq.—Globe.

We are now mailing the Minutes of the Western N. B. A. to the Churches. If any who are entitled to them do not receive them during this week, they will oblige us by an early intimation to that effect, and we will see that they are duly forwarded.

The N. B. BAPTIST & C. VISITOR will contain a full Official Report of the Debates of the Legislature, and also the latest telegraphic despatches just before going to press. Now is the time to subscribe for it.

Official Debates.

House of Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12th. [Having published His Excellency's Speech in a previous issue, we do not deem it necessary to repeat it.—Ed. Vis.]

PROPOSED ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO SPEECH.

To His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, We, Her Majesty's Faithful Subjects, the Commons of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the Session.

1. We heard with deep regret of the great calamity which has recently befallen Her Gracious Majesty and the Nation, and we unite with Your Excellency and the Loyal People of the British Empire in the expression of our sympathy and condolence with Her Majesty and Her Royal Family in the irreparable loss they have sustained in the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

2. It is satisfactory to know that the Government of the United States has acquiesced in the just demand of the Imperial Government, requiring the surrender of the persons forcibly taken under the protection of the British Flag; and the promptitude and energy with which Troops were dispatched for the defence of this Province at a time when appearances indicated that our Soil would become the scene of active hostilities, demand the expression of our warmest gratitude and appreciation.

3. We are pleased to learn that the warm reception given by all classes of our population to Her Majesty's Forces on their arrival in this Province, and the generous spirit manifested by the Corporation and Citizens of Saint John in providing them with accommodations, are fully appreciated by Your Excellency and the Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in this Province; and we can assure Your Excellency that the people in other parts of the Province would have acted in a similar spirit if it had been afforded them.

4. We agree with Your Excellency, that a general belief has prevailed in this Province that peace would not be disturbed by Foreign aggression; but recent events indicate the imprudence of relying upon this conviction, and have shown the propriety of a re-organization of our Militia Force. The Report of the distinguished Officers sent from England, which will before us, will receive our attentive consideration.

until the causes which have produced it cease to exist.

6. It is with great satisfaction that we learn that the Imperial Government has agreed to sanction any well considered arrangement for facilitating the commercial intercourse between the different Provinces of British North America; this liberal concession is gratefully recognized by any means, and we are prepared for its object the extension of our International Trade, will receive our careful consideration. We thank Your Excellency for having directed the correspondence on this subject to be laid before us.

7. Impressed with the importance of an Inter-Colonial Railway, both to British North America and the Empire at large, we approve of the course adopted by Your Excellency in sending to England a Member of Your Government to co-operate with Delegates from Canada and Nova Scotia, in urging the subject upon the attention of the Imperial Government, and we trust that the expectations expressed by Your Excellency of the advantages likely to result from the adoption of the proposal made will be realized; and we thank Your Excellency for the assurance that when the correspondence, still pending, is terminated, the whole of the papers will be laid before us.

8. We are pleased to learn that the new Copper Coinage for the Province has been completed, and will shortly be put in circulation, and that the Silver Coinage will be available at an early period.

9. We are glad to hear that the Census Returns are nearly completed, and that they exhibit a large increase in our population. 10. We are happy to hear that during the last year our population has been considerably increased by the arrival of Emigrants, and that the labors of the Commissioner appointed last Summer to proceed to Great Britain to induce Emigration, are likely to be attended with successful results.

11. We direct your attention to the Law relating to Joint Stock Banks, and should it be found to be inefficient to guard the public interests, we will be prepared to give due consideration to any measure calculated to remedy such an evil.

12. We agree with Your Excellency that in view of the probable discovery of Gold in this Province, it will be desirable to consider what amendments may be required in the existing Law relative to Mines and Minerals.

13. We are gratified to learn that portions of the large tracts of Land which have been surveyed and through which Roads have been partially made, have been taken up for actual settlement and occupation.

14. We regret that the Receipts for the Provincial Railway have fallen short of the Estimate, and agree with Your Excellency that the present calamity of the Balance, arising from the effect of deranging all financial calculations throughout North America.

15. It is gratifying to know that articles, illustrative of the industry and capabilities of this Province, have been selected and contributed, and are now being forwarded to the International Exhibition, to be held in London during the approaching Summer; and that the Exhibition of the natural products and industrial manufactures of New Brunswick, which took place at Sussex Vale in October last, is considered highly creditable to the Province.

16. We thank Your Excellency for having directed the Accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the past year, and the Estimates for the current year, to be laid before us. We regret that the Revenue of the past year has fallen short of the Estimate, arising doubtless from the depression under which the Commerce of the Province has labored, but are gratified with the information that all demands upon the Treasury have been promptly met. The causes which contributed to such a diminution still unhappily exist, and we are pleased with Your Excellency's assurance that the Estimates have been framed with as much regard to economy as consistent with the requirements of the Public Service.

17. We are pleased to learn that Your Excellency was gratified with the reception given to you on your arrival in this Province; and we are convinced of Your Excellency's earnest desire to promote the welfare and prosperity of New Brunswick. Enjoying as we do so many blessings, we ought not to be other than a happy and contented people; and we agree with Your Excellency in the opinion that so much depends upon the wisdom and prudence of our deliberations.

On motion it was ordered that the House go into consideration of the Speech on Monday next. J. H. S.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13. REPORTING AND PUBLISHING DEBATES IN FRENCH.

Mr. W. J. GILBERT moved a resolution that the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Reporting and Publishing the Debates of the House be authorized also to make arrangements for publishing a number of the Debates in the French Language.

Mr. McPHELM hoped the French people would receive a due amount of consideration in this matter, as well as the English. He conceived that in proportion to their numbers they were quite as much entitled to the same of the money he had proposed, and it was just as important that they should be informed upon what was going on in the House. They were just as loyal as any of Her Majesty's subjects; they contributed their full share to the revenue, and should be dealt with just as liberally as any portion of the inhabitants.

It had been urged as an argument on this subject heretofore, that as all the inhabitants of this Province were subjects of Great Britain, it was inexpedient in any way to encourage the continued use of any language except the English, and for this reason the use of the French language ought to be suppressed. But they might with just as much reason tell the English to adopt their language, and there was no valid reason why the information afforded others at the public expense should be withheld from the French people.

The Post Master General observed that the Debates which were published before in the French Language, had given very little satisfaction, and he thought the most judicious course in this case would be to request the Committee to find out, if possible, whether the services of a competent person could be secured to translate them into the French Language. If this object could be attained the House would be in a position to take such further steps as should be necessary.

Mr. LANDRY did not see why the French people should be deprived of their share of the Debates; but stated that if they were published in French, it was necessary that some better arrangement should be made for having them properly translated than was the case before, otherwise they had better not be published at all. A great deal of fault had justly been found with the kind of translation in which they had been translated, and Mr. ALLEN said that the mistakes which occurred had been made principally in the printing. That the compositors and proof readers were uneducated men, and the natural supposition was, that most of the mistakes which had been made, were owing to their passing through their hands. It was therefore necessary that a good and competent proof reader should be engaged.

Mr. S. H. GILBERT said, that when this matter had been brought before the House, on a former occasion, he had opposed it, on the ground that if any French people had shown no interest for any thing, he could not support their opinion, that if they could not support one French paper among them all, they were not entitled to the Debates. Since that time he had personally visited large numbers of these people, and he had found them much more intelligent than he anticipated; he had discovered, also, that they did take and read the Debates, and he was now prepared to support another argument in their favor, was the warm and loyal reception they had

given, at the North Shore, to the troops which had been landed there. For these, and other concurrent reasons, Mr. Gilbert expressed himself decidedly in favor of the resolution.

Mr. STEVENS observed that in his County there were a large number who spoke the Gaelic only, and a considerable number of emigrants were expected in the Spring who would speak the Gaelic; and he was prepared to offer a similar one both for the Gaelic and the Irish of his own County.

Mr. McPHELM replied: that when the constituency of the Hon. Member for Charlotte had attained the number of 60,000 as the French had, he might then offer, with some reason, such a resolution. He also suggested the identity which exists between the Irish and Gaelic, and thought one translation would answer for both.

Mr. COUGAN said, that he believed he had the honor of representing the largest French constituency in the Province. That as a compliment to them it was very well to have a number of the Debates published in French. Looking at the question as it affected his own County, he would much prefer having the money required for this purpose, if it were thus completed, how were these settlers to pay for their lands subsequently by building them? The information the Hon. gentleman had complained of not being able to obtain at the Crown Land Office, could not of course be given, for the reason that the lands had not then been surveyed. They had every opportunity to make their selection afforded them, however, so that every possible facility was rendered them to make a good choice; and, was the case in one instance, after they had thus selected a block, and it had been surveyed in lots, they had discovered that it was not suitable for their purposes and abandoned it, and it still remained unoccupied, although the Government had been put to no inconsiderable expense by their application.

It was proposed that the question be then taken and the resolution carried—yeas 13. B.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14th, 1862. REPORTING AND PUBLISHING DEBATES.

Mr. ALLAN, from the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reporting and publishing of the Debates, for the present Session, reported that they had had several tenders before them, and upon examination found that of Mr. Thomas McHenry the lowest, and recommended that it be accepted.

Mr. KERR asked whether any arrangements had been proposed or made for the distribution of the Debates.

Mr. ALLAN replied that the tender was made in accordance with the terms of an advertisement issued from the Provincial Secretary's Office, and published in the Royal Gazette, and those terms provided that the Debates should be delivered here in parcels of fifty each.

Mr. SMITH said that the arrangement should be definitely understood, so as to avoid the possibility of any misunderstanding arising. Mr. McPHELM thought the conditions of advertisement sufficiently definite, and as the tender was based upon those conditions, he did not apprehend that any misunderstanding would be the result. He would prefer to have the printing done in Britain, as it would be more convenient for the purposes of correction and proof-reading.

Mr. RYAN said that, as one of the Committee, he did not think they had any authority to make separate arrangements for reporting and publishing; tenders for those duties combined had been asked for, and he considered the Committee did their duty in recommending the lowest tender.

Mr. SPEAKER said the House had delegated power to the Committee to make any arrangement they thought proper. Mr. McLELLAN, (one of the Committee) said they had deliberated upon the matter, and while they were satisfied that, for the reasons urged by some Hon. Members, that it would be desirable to have the printing done in Fredericton, they did not feel justified in making such an arrangement, because of the matter of increased cost. They had compared the St. John and Fredericton tenders, and they found that even by taking the lowest tender for reporting, and the lowest Fredericton tender for printing, when added together, they would considerably exceed the sum for which Mr. McHenry offered to perform the whole service.

Mr. STEADMAN said that it was usual to make arrangements for the Debates one Session in advance, but the existence of the House terminating with last Session, prevented such an arrangement being made. With regard to the transmission of the Journals and Debates, he had made arrangements similar to those of last year, and he thought it better that in case the printing was done in St. John, that the Debates should be sent to Fredericton, and that they should be mailed, as the system of mailing was in good working order here, and would be attended to by experienced hands. Last year, the duty of mailing was well performed, and he had heard no complaints that the matter had not been received by the persons to whom they were addressed.

After some further remarks from some Hon. Members, the Committee withdrew their Report, and so the matter dropped for the present. J. H. S.

SATURDAY, Feb. 15. No discussion took place to-day. B.

MONDAY, Feb. 17. REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

At 12 o'clock, pursuant to the order of the day, Mr. Stevens moved that the House go into consideration of the proposed address in reply to His Excellency's Speech:

When the 13th paragraph, which reads thus:— "It had been urged as an argument on this subject heretofore, that as all the inhabitants of this Province were subjects of Great Britain, it was inexpedient in any way to encourage the continued use of any language except the English, and for this reason the use of the French language ought to be suppressed. But they might with just as much reason tell the English to adopt their language, and there was no valid reason why the information afforded others at the public expense should be withheld from the French people."

The Post Master General observed that the Debates which were published before in the French Language, had given very little satisfaction, and he thought the most judicious course in this case would be to request the Committee to find out, if possible, whether the services of a competent person could be secured to translate them into the French Language. If this object could be attained the House would be in a position to take such further steps as should be necessary.

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given, at the North Shore, to the troops which had been landed there. For these, and other concurrent reasons, Mr. Gilbert expressed himself decidedly in favor of the resolution. Mr. STEVENS observed that in his County there were a large number who spoke the Gaelic only, and a considerable number of emigrants were expected in the Spring who would speak the Gaelic; and he was prepared to offer a similar one both for the Gaelic and the Irish of his own County. Mr. McPHELM replied: that when the constituency of the Hon. Member for Charlotte had attained the number of 60,000 as the French had, he might then offer, with some reason, such a resolution. He also suggested the identity which exists between the Irish and Gaelic, and thought one translation would answer for both. Mr. COUGAN said, that he believed he had the honor of representing the largest French constituency in the Province. That as a compliment to them it was very well to have a number of the Debates published in French. Looking at the question as it affected his own County, he would much prefer having the money required for this purpose, if it were thus completed, how were these settlers to pay for their lands subsequently by building them? The information the Hon. gentleman had complained of not being able to obtain at the Crown Land Office, could not of course be given, for the reason that the lands had not then been surveyed. They had every opportunity to make their selection afforded them, however, so that every possible facility was rendered them to make a good choice; and, was the case in one instance, after they had thus selected a block, and it had been surveyed in lots, they had discovered that it was not suitable for their purposes and abandoned it, and it still remained unoccupied, although the Government had been put to no inconsiderable expense by their application. It was proposed that the question be then taken and the resolution carried—yeas 13. B.

which were opened, were not such as were promised by the Government. Some of the parties had even gone on and commenced operations upon the lands, but had become discouraged, owing to the roads, which the Government had promised, not being opened up. He alluded, particularly, to large tracts on the Washedemoak, where no roads had yet been made, and concluded by objecting to the paragraph in the ground that the words were calculated to create a wrong impression beyond the limits of the House.

The Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said, that he regretted that the late Surveyor General was not in his place to answer the remark referring to him, made by the Hon. Member for St. John. It could be seen on reference to the Surveyor General's report that \$6,000 had been appropriated by the Government, out of the Casual and Territorial revenue for the sole purpose of opening up roads to such back settlements as those alluded to by the Hon. Member who had just resumed his seat. It was not, from the beginning, the intention of the Government to make Railroads to those settlements; nor would this be in accordance with the arrangement made with actual settlers, and the reason was this: if roads were thus completed, how were these settlers to pay for their lands subsequently by building them? The information the Hon. gentleman had complained of not being able to obtain at the Crown Land Office, could not of course be given, for the reason that the lands had not then been surveyed. They had every opportunity to make their selection afforded them, however, so that every possible facility was rendered them to make a good choice; and, was the case in one instance, after they had thus selected a block, and it had been surveyed in lots, they had discovered that it was not suitable for their purposes and abandoned it, and it still remained unoccupied, although the Government had been put to no inconsiderable expense by their application.

It was proposed that the question be then taken and the resolution carried—yeas 13. B.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14th, 1862. REPORTING AND PUBLISHING DEBATES. Mr. ALLAN, from the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reporting and publishing of the Debates, for the present Session, reported that they had had several tenders before them, and upon examination found that of Mr. Thomas McHenry the lowest, and recommended that it be accepted. Mr. KERR asked whether any arrangements had been proposed or made for the distribution of the Debates. Mr. ALLAN replied that the tender was made in accordance with the terms of an advertisement issued from the Provincial Secretary's Office, and published in the Royal Gazette, and those terms provided that the Debates should be delivered here in parcels of fifty each. Mr. SMITH said that the arrangement should be definitely understood, so as to avoid the possibility of any misunderstanding arising. Mr. McPHELM thought the conditions of advertisement sufficiently definite, and as the tender was based upon those conditions, he did not apprehend that any misunderstanding would be the result. He would prefer to have the printing done in Britain, as it would be more convenient for the purposes of correction and proof-reading. Mr. RYAN said that, as one of the Committee, he did not think they had any authority to make separate arrangements for reporting and publishing; tenders for those duties combined had been asked for, and he considered the Committee did their duty in recommending the lowest tender. Mr. SPEAKER said the House had delegated power to the Committee to make any arrangement they thought proper. Mr. McLELLAN, (one of the Committee) said they had deliberated upon the matter, and while they were satisfied that, for the reasons urged by some Hon. Members, that it would be desirable to have the printing done in Fredericton, they did not feel justified in making such an arrangement, because of the matter of increased cost. They had compared the St. John and Fredericton tenders, and they found that even by taking the lowest tender for reporting, and the lowest Fredericton tender for printing, when added together, they would considerably exceed the sum for which Mr. McHenry offered to perform the whole service. Mr. STEADMAN said that it was usual to make arrangements for the Debates one Session in advance, but the existence of the House terminating with last Session, prevented such an arrangement being made. With regard to the transmission of the Journals and Debates, he had made arrangements similar to those of last year, and he thought it better that in case the printing was done in St. John, that the Debates should be sent to Fredericton, and that they should be mailed, as the system of mailing was in good working order here, and would be attended to by experienced hands. Last year, the duty of mailing was well performed, and he had heard no complaints that the matter had not been received by the persons to whom they were addressed. After some further remarks from some Hon. Members, the Committee withdrew their Report, and so the matter dropped for the present. J. H. S.

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